



# Emerald Ash Borer Management in Saint Paul

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Structured Removal  
Process & Planning

# What is the Emerald Ash Borer?

- Exotic, invasive beetle from Asia. The natural range of EAB is Eastern Russia, Northern China, Japan, and Korea
- First found in SE Michigan in 2002-estimated to have arrived there in early 1990's
- EAB kills every native species of ash in the US
- It has killed tens of millions of ash trees in urban and rural areas
- The EAB larvae (photo at right) eats the live tissue of ash trees which cuts off the conductive ability of the trees.



# Our Urban Forest

- Saint Paul has an **estimated** 150,000 trees on public right of ways (ROW) and 300,000 trees in open space such as parks, golf courses and natural areas.
- The estimated number of **ash** trees in Saint Paul is about 25% or 35,000 ROW trees and as many as 120,000 in open space.
- How many private ash exist in Saint Paul?



# Ash in Saint Paul

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- Green, white, black and blue ash are all threatened.
- Of the estimated 35,000 ROW ash trees many are in severe decline.
- Declining ash can pose a significant hazard as deadwood becomes brittle and breaks off.
- It is important to remember that all ash trees are susceptible to EAB no matter their condition, size, or species.



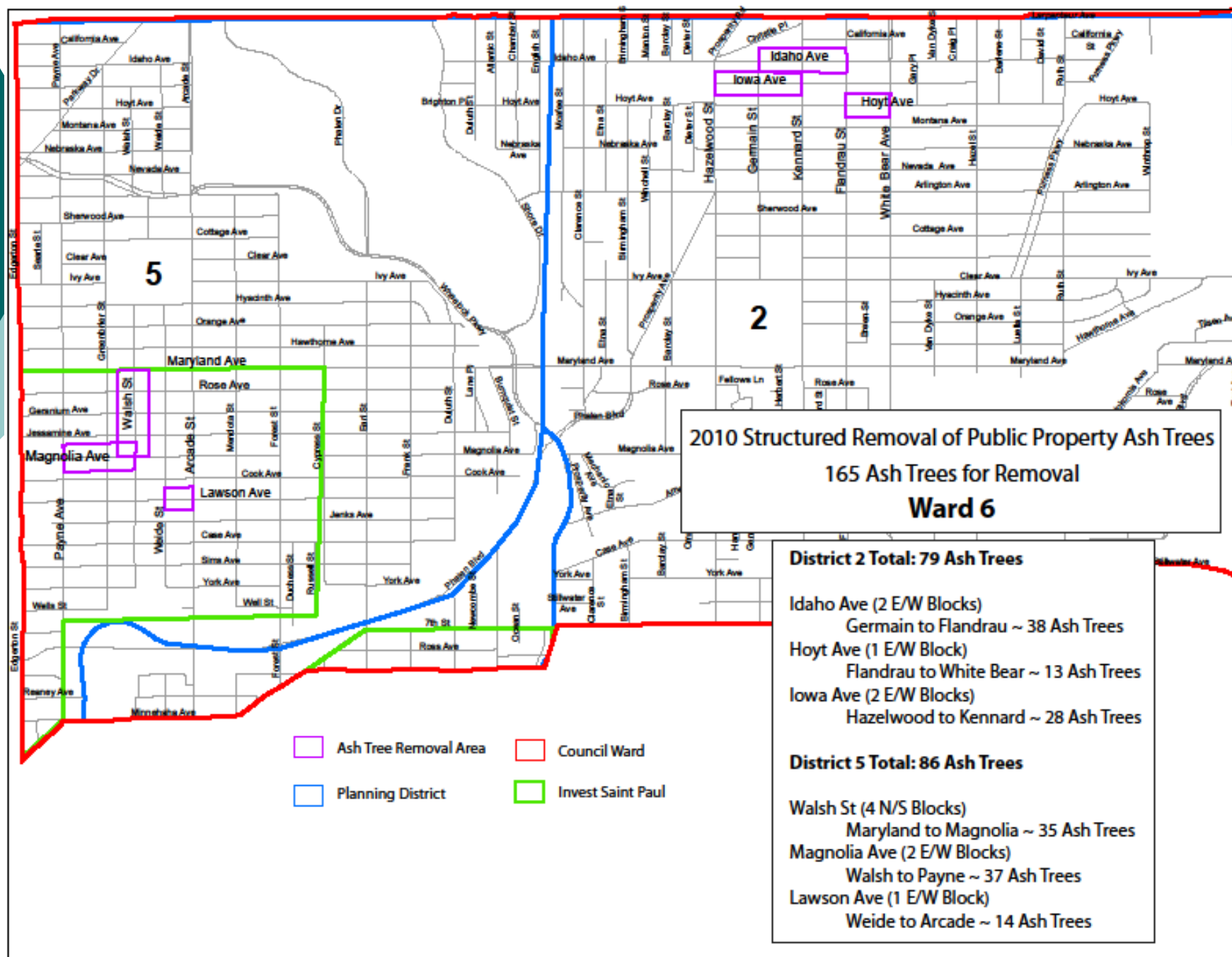




# Structured Removal Process

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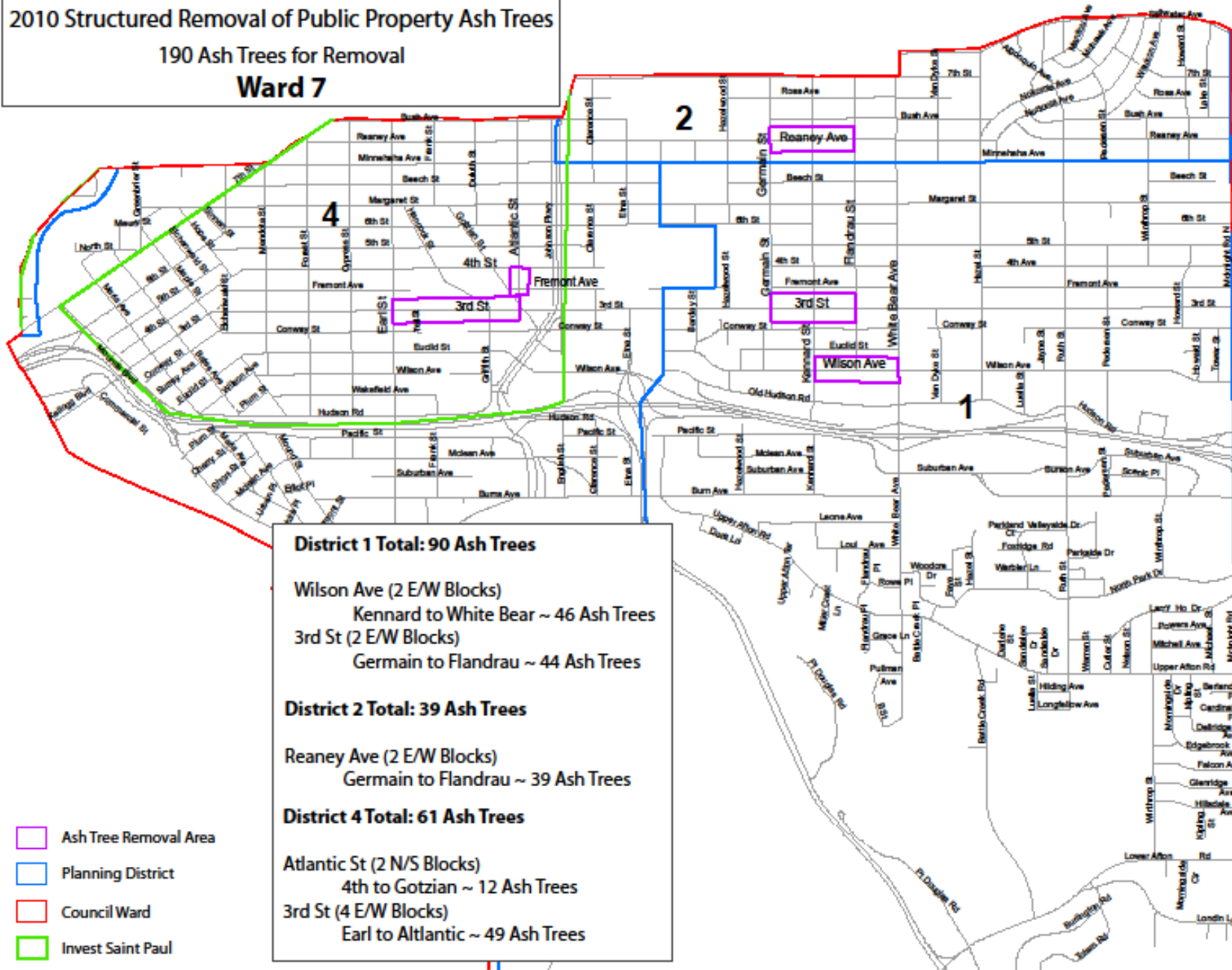
- Funding has been made available through a grant from the MN Dept. of Agriculture
  - St. Paul Parks & Recreation-Forestry plans to remove up to 1,100 ash trees throughout the city during the funding period (including infested ash on public property).
    - Stumps will also be removed and new trees planted within the grant period.
  - To make the removals most equitable throughout the city, areas of high ash density (monocultures) were located in every ward/district.
    - From those areas the blocks with the highest rate of declining ash trees were chosen (blocks with large ash under utility lines were also selected).
      - Some of these blocks do include smaller ash trees, but they will be removed along with the larger ash. It does not make sense to leave them only to come back later to remove/replant.



# 2010 Structured Removal of Public Property Ash Trees

190 Ash Trees for Removal

## Ward 7



# Structured Removal Process~

At a Glance (entire city/grant period)

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- Removals
  - 2 cycles-will not remove ash during EAB flight period (May to September)
    - February-April 30, 2010
    - September-April 30, 2011
- Stump Removal
  - April or May 2010 (weather dependent) through October or November
  - April & May 2011-complete stumps from winter removals
- Reforestation
  - 3 cycles
    - Spring 2010
    - Fall 2010
    - Spring 2011



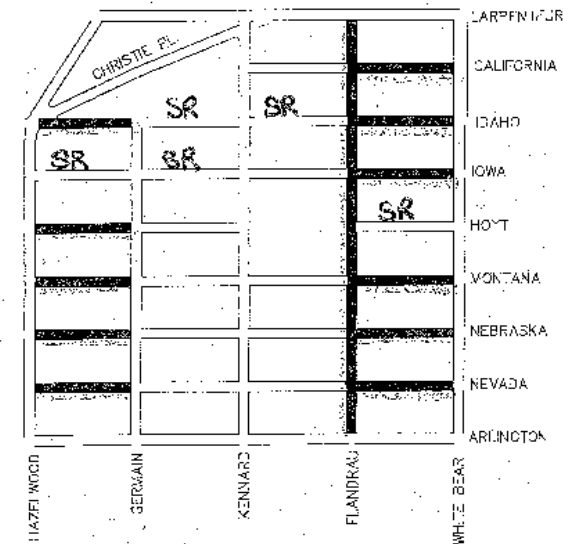


# Structured Removal & Public Works RSVP (Residential Street Vitality Program)

- The city is currently reviewing the potential removal of all ash trees in PW project areas.
- This would not only be a cost-saving measure, but it would ensure that newly revitalized boulevards would not need to be revisited by Forestry crews for additional work in the near-term (for removal of dead ash trees).



City of Saint Paul  
Department of Public Works  
Street Engineering and Construction Division



— = STREETS TO BE RECONSTRUCTED IN 2010  
SR = Streets for Structured Removal  
2010

HOYT/KENNARD RSVP  
10-P-8150

Project Area 12

# What else is the city doing to mitigate the effects of EAB?

- Prompt removal of all identified infested ash trees
- Continued monitoring of infested area to identify trees for removal
- Girdling of 'trap trees' to attract adult EAB
- Destructive sampling of ash to identify outlying infestations of EAB
- Allowing residents to treat public property ash trees with insecticides using a licensed contractor
- Placement of purple EAB 'traps' throughout the city



# Questions?

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<http://www.stpaul.gov/index.aspx?nid=2495>